

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent out, otherwise than by registered letter,
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York, will be at the risk of the sender.AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE has many subscribers, and they
are generally honest and faithful; but persons who
endeavor to misrepresent it to them must be their
own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent
only on receipt of the subscription price.ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will
be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber
should in every change be careful to send a new address.
In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send to the
label on the last paper received, and specify any cor-
rections or changes they desire made in name or ad-
dress.CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen-
sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household
questions, and letters to the Editor will always receive
prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper
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uscript unless accompanied by a request to that effect
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circumstances guarantee their publication at any
special date.Address communications to
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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 10, 1887.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

IN THE VALLEY.—The Shenandoah Cam-
paign of 1862. By Gen. Henry Capchett,
Fargo, Dak.THE REGULARS.—Loyalty of the Rank and
File in 1861. By Frank Y. Combs.ACROSS THE PLAINS.—A Narrative of a
Wild Western Trip in 1867. By W. Thornton
Parker, late Acting Assistant Surgeon,
U. S. A., Newport, R. I.ON TO RICHMOND.—A Graphic Narrative
of Capture and Captivity. By George B.
Crawford, Co. G, 1st W. Va., Wellsburg, W. Va.HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.—The First Dap-
net Charge. By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant,
Co. E, 9th N. Y., New York City.PEERYVILLE.—The Battle as Seen by an
Artilleryman. By W. H. Ball, 5th Wis.
Battery, Elgin, Ill.CANABA PRISON.—Life and Death in this
Place of Confinement. By G. J. Treanman.LEWISBERG.—Campaigning and Fighting
in West Virginia. By John T. Booth, Ser-
geant, Co. G, 36th Ohio, Harrodsburg, O.CHICKAMAUGA.—The Part Taken by the
82d Ind. By Hon. Morton C. Hunter, Colo-
nel 82d Ind.THE "WILD CATS"—Something About the
105th Pa. By "E. M. S."PORT HUDSON.—A Spirited Account of
this Important Siege and Battle. By Walter
H. Wobber, Lemons, Tex.PICK AND SHOVEL.—Campaigning with
the Engineers. By Walter H. Parcells, Co.
D, 50th N. Y. Eng., Lewiston, Pa.

A SUPPLEMENT.

We publish a Supplement to this week's
paper to accommodate matter crowded over
from the regular pages.

EXTRA COPIES.

If you get an extra copy of THE
NATIONAL TRIBUNE give it to some one
who is not a subscriber, but should be.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

Take a Chance While It is Offered.

The Waterbury Watch Company has
changed its plan of conducting business, and
will henceforth only sell its watches through
the regular jewelry stores.We have still a small number of these
splendid timepieces on hand, which we will
sell at the old rates.That is, we will send the watch—
FREE OF COST—to any one who will
send us a club of 10 subscribers at \$1 each—total \$10.OR—
FOR 50 CENTS Additional, we will
send the watch to any one who will
send us five subscribers at \$1 each—total \$5.**FOR 75 CENTS** Additional, we will
send the watch to any one who will
send us seven subscribers at \$1 each—total \$7.**FOR \$1.25** Additional, we will send
the watch to any one who will
send us nine subscribers at \$1 each—total \$9.**FOR \$1.50** Additional, we will send
the watch to any one who will
send us eleven subscribers at \$1 each—total \$11.**FOR \$1.75** Additional, we will send
the watch to any one who will
send us thirteen subscribers at \$1 each—total \$13.**FOR \$2** Additional, we will send
the watch to any one who will
send us fifteen subscribers at \$1 each—total \$15.**FOR \$2.25** Additional, we will send
the watch to any one who will
send us seventeen subscribers at \$1 each—total \$17.**FOR \$2.50** Additional, we will send
the watch to any one who will
send us nineteen subscribers at \$1 each—total \$19.Do not neglect this opportunity.
Go to work at once. It takes but little work
to get subscribers to the NATIONAL TRIBUNE.
For 25 cents extra we will send the nickel-plated
chain and clasp.THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.If you have no better Christmas present for a
boy than one of these watches.If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting
one new subscriber the circulation of the paper
will be doubled at once, and with little trouble.
Let each subscriber try it.The money-lenders have received \$5
where the soldiers have received \$1. This
disparity is too great. It should be equal-
ized.

THE REBELLION IN HISTORY.

In these days, when the people of the
South seem bent on intoxicating themselves
and stupefying the moral sense of the coun-
try with the meretricious glories of the re-
bellion, it seems necessary to recall to the
public mind some very important facts.The first of these is that the rebellion
stands without a parallel among modern
wars for lack of cause and utter wickedness.
It is always a terrible responsibility to begin
a war and plunge a peaceful country into
the horrors of destructive strife. Only
wrongs that have become unendurable and
can be righted in no other way, or other
reasons of equal magnitude, can justify this.
Franklin and Jefferson went so far as to say
that any peace was better than the most
righteous war.There was no justification whatever for
the rebellion. The people of the South were
suffering no wrongs at the hands of the Na-
tional Government, and none were threat-
ened to them. They had had control of the
National Government for an indefinite num-
ber of years, and had every reason for be-
lieving that this control would be speedily
returned to them. The President who was
then elected had no power whatever over
them so long as they remained at peace and
obeyed the laws which they themselves had
made. He repeatedly and in the most formal
manner disclaimed any intention of inter-
fering even remotely with their institutions
or property. Their fellow-citizens of the
East, North and West were unanimous in
asserting the same thing. It does not seem
possible that any people who ever drew the
sword could have had less pretext for going
to war than those of the South did. Yet
they suffered themselves to be deluded by
unprincipled and selfish men into beginning
and maintaining a war unequalled in history
for destruction of life and property.In all the wars which have desolated the
civilized world since the close of the Dark
Ages the combatants have sought—before re-
solving to the dreadful arbitrament of arms—
to justify themselves before the tribunal of
public opinion. Even in the least justifiable
of those wars the men who led and fought
on the wrong side have been able to show
substantial grievances and wrongs, to at least
partially excuse their appeal to the sword.
Though they were eventually defeated in the
field, yet these wrongs and grievances
were taken into account when peace was
established and some measure of redress
granted. This the public opinion of the
civilized world demanded of the victors.
There are not a few instances in the history
of the last two centuries where neutral
powers have by actual armed intervention,
or the threats of it, compelled the victors in
the struggle to grant some measure of the
justice for which the vanquished took up
arms.The leaders of the rebellion could make
no appeal to the world's justification, be-
cause their acts were in defiance of the world's
opinion. The plea most potent with their
own people—that they must fight to protect
their property in slaves—had no force in the
court of the civilized world, which held that
the purchase and sale of men and women, and
the holding of them as chattels, were odious
and repugnant to all enlightened Christian
men. In the eyes of the world the men who
fought to maintain and extend such an
iniquitous system were as criminal as men
who fought to maintain polygamy or the
Algerines who fought to maintain their sys-
tem of piracy.The conscience of the world applauded
when the rebellion was crushed without
compromise or concession, when the alleged
causes for which the rebels took up arms
were utterly ignored in the settlement of
peace, and when slavery was extirpated
root and branch.In this terrible condemnation by the
world of their so-called "cause" the people
of the South who are not blinded by sense-
less hate must coincide. They must rejoice
that they did not succeed in destroying the
Government, because they are now in enjoy-
ment of a prosperity that could not have
been theirs had the rebellion been success-
ful. They must be glad that they did not
succeed in perpetrating slavery, for, aside
from the moral inquiry of that institution,
they have had demonstrated to them that
they are richer and better off in every way
without slavery than with it.All these being undeniable facts, why
should anybody glorify the rebellion? Why
should anybody idolize the men who were
instrumental in bringing it about? It was
either an enormous crime or a great and
horrible mistake. They were either entirely
without scruple or mercy in the pursuit of
their ambitions, or they were fatuous fools
unable to comprehend the obvious and neces-
sary results of their own acts.To this conclusion relentless logic must
bring every one who studies the history of
the rebellion with judicial impartiality.If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting
one new subscriber the circulation of the paper
will be doubled at once, and with little trouble.
Let each subscriber try it.THERE was no talk of reducing the Na-
tional revenues until the money-lenders
were repaid to the last cent. Let there be
none until the debts due the soldiers are
discharged.Have you done your share toward doubling
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S circulation?The payment of the National revenue
oppresses no man—burdens no citizen or in-
terest. Let it not be tampered with as long
as a single obligation of the Government to
its soldiers remains unpaid.Have you done your share toward doubling
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S circulation?

EQUAL TREATMENT DEMANDED.

All that we ask is that the Nation act to-
ward its veterans precisely as it acted toward
its bondholders. Only demand that the
contribution of a man's health, strength,
perhaps life, to the salvation of his country
shall be held of as much value as lending it
a few dollars. We want the debt due for
services and sacrifices to be considered at
least as sacred as that for money loaned or
supplies furnished.There can be no fault found with the Gov-
ernment's treatment of the men who loaned
it money in its time of need. It did all that
the most scrupulous honor could suggest.
Undoubtedly the money lenders deserved
generous treatment. They took great risks
when they loaned the Government the con-
tents of their strong-boxes. Their debtor
was in a very precarious situation. Ten
million desperately rebellious people were
moving heaven and earth to destroy his life.
Shrewd business men are not eager to lend
good money to a man engaged in such a
desperate struggle. It may be said that they
really did not lend him money; they only
lent him his own promises to pay, which
were then worth only 35 cents on the dollar,
or such a matter. Though his cause was
their cause, and his destruction would have
been their destruction, they drove a hard,
close bargain with him, and kept all the
advantages on their side. But their debtor
did not allow any remembrance of this to
influence him when he got out of his trouble
and began settling with those who loaned
him money. He paid all the interest in
gold, and for every 35-cent promise to
pay a dollar that he received he re-
turned a gold dollar worth nearly
three times as much. He spurred, in a
priced, high-minded way, all suggestions
to chaffer, dicker or quibble with those who
had driven hard bargains with him in his
dire need, and settled with all comers as if
they had been generous friends who had
"accommodated" him when he needed it
most. "Uncle Sam is a gentleman," said one
prominent Senator when this matter was
under discussion, and this spirit controlled
every transaction with the money-lenders.We ask that this same spirit shall now
control the Nation in its settlement with the
men who gave it vastly more than mere
money in its hour of need.
If Uncle Sam was too much of a gentle-
man to chaffer and quibble with the men
who lent him money when he was in desper-
ate straits, he should be too much of a gen-
tleman to take advantage of technicalities and
limitations in settling his debts to the men
who gave what was beyond money and be-
yond price to save him from destruction.
Even though a man lent the Nation hundreds
of thousands of dollars, he did not make the
risk and sacrifice of the boy who left his
pleasant home to march to the field and en-
counter all that he encountered there before
the rebellion was finally drowned in the
blood of the best and bravest of the land.The men who lent money to the Gov-
ernment took an ordinary business risk, such
as business men are in the habit of taking
every day. Had they lost every cent of it
they would have lost nothing of anything
like the personal importance to them of the
loss to any soldier of his arm, or leg, or eye,
or his health. No money-lender risked his
whole fortune and his support through life
to aid the Government as the man did who
stood upon the field of battle to encounter
the enemies of the country.The soldiers have waited with incredible
patience until the bondholders' demands
were fully met. Now they ask, and they
certainly have the right to ask, that the
Government shall be as careful and punctil-
ious in ascertaining what is due them ac-
cording to the letter and spirit of their
contract, as it was in discharging its obliga-
tions to the bondholders. They insist that
it do this with the same honorable promp-
titude that it then displayed. It has in its
Treasury money for which it has no other
use sufficient to discharge its honest
indebtedness to them, and they ask that it
daily and postpone no longer, but at once
apply this money to the satisfaction of their
just claims. In this demand all who fought
for the Union, and all who sympathized with
and aided that glorious cause unite.

WHO PAY THE PENSIONS.

The total income of the United States last
year was \$336,429,727. Of this amount
\$63,404,864 was paid out again for pensions.
That is, about \$1 in every \$5.35 received by
the Government was paid out to discharge
the Nation's debts to its soldiers. Let us for
convenience say that the proportion was \$1
in \$5. This will enable us to roughly fix
the amount of "burden" that is imposed
upon any man by reason of these payments
to veterans. As every one knows, the bulk
of the receipts of the Government is paid
by those who buy foreign luxuries, jewelry,
champagne, etc., and domestic beer, whisky
and tobacco products.The duty on foreign cologne and other
perfumery is \$2 a gallon. Whoever, there-
fore, uses a gallon of German or French co-
logne, pays about 40 cents to keep some old
soldier in bread and meat.The duty on foreign figs is 2 cents a pound.
Whoever eats a pound of figs pays a half
cent into the pension fund.The duty on French kid gloves is 50 per
cent. As these are notoriously undervalued,
the contribution to the pension fund of the
man or woman who purchases a pair of "Al-
exandre's" for \$2 is probably not more than
three or four cents.The duty on foreign ale, beer and porter is
35 cents a gallon. Every one who drinks a
gallon of English ale, therefore, contributes
five cents to the support of the disabled vet-
erans.The duty on French brandy is \$2 a gallon.
It takes an ordinary man a long time to
drink a gallon of French brandy, and eventhen he has only helped the pension fund
40 cents' worth.Foreign silks, including all kinds of rib-
bons, laces, hostery, velvets, etc., are taxed 50
per cent. *ad valorem*. It is hard to get at just
how much a man pays who buys a Paris-
made dress for his wife, for the garment is
invoiced very low at the custom-house, and
the dealer's profits are immense. It is safe
to say, however, that not more than two per
cent. of the value of the dress finds its way
to any pensioner.Champagne wines pay \$3.50 a dozen on
plant bottles. That is 29 cents on a bottle.
Therefore, whoever drinks a small bottle of
champagne contributes 5 and four-fifths
cents to saving some veteran from seeking
shelter in a poorhouse.Coming home to our products, we find that
a man has to drink a gallon of whisky be-
fore he pays 90 cents into the Treasury of
the United States, of which 18 cents is de-
voted to the payment of pensions. As there
are at least 100 average drinks in every
gallon of whisky, and the average price is 10
cents a drink, the drinker contributes
about \$10 to the till of the barkeeper before
he pays 18 cents to the pensioners.The tax on beer and ale is \$1 a barrel of
31 gallons. Of this 20 cents reaches the
pensioners. The average glass of beer is
about half-a-pint, or 496 to the barrel of 31
gallons. The usual price being 5 cents a
glass, the beer-drinker has to pay the thrifty
beer-seller about \$24.80 before his contribu-
tion to the pension fund reaches the price of
four glasses of his favorite beverage. He has
to drink a keg of beer, and pay the man who
sells it to him by the glass \$6.20, before his
contribution amounts to a nickel.The tax on cigars is \$3 per thousand.
Of this 60 cents is disbursed through the
Pension Bureau. Allowing an average of
three cigars a day, a smoker will have to
smoke industriously for nearly a year before
the pensioners receive 60 cents from him.
His donation to the soldiers on a whole box
of cigars is only 6 cents.The tax on snuff and smoking tobacco is
8 cents a pound. A pound of smoking
tobacco lasts even the most inveterate smoker
a long time, and when he has consumed it
he has only made the pension fund about
1 1/2 cents richer.These are facts to be remembered when the
"burdens" of the pension-roll are con-
sidered.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Comrades, it is our duty to plant ourselves
firmly on the platform that there must be
no reduction in the Nation's revenues until
it pays its debts to its soldiers.Let us be earnest and united in asserting
that any repudiation of the just claims of
the men who fought the country's battles is
more dishonorable than would have been
the repudiation of the debts due the bond-
holders.Not a dollar must be taken off the reve-
nue nor from the surplus while there is a
veteran in the poorhouse, or while any sol-
dier is denied the relief which his services
and sacrifices in the field earned for him.Let us inscribe the recommendations of
the National G. A. R. Pension Committee on
our banner, and rally around it in solid
ranks for a battle which shall not end ex-
cept with complete victory.If we do this, disabled veterans and their
widows, orphans and dependent parents all
over the country will rise up and call us
blessed.

WAR MEMORIES

Of Cairo, Belmont, Henry and Don-
elson.

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

September of 1861 saw the gathering together
at Cairo, Ill., of as patriotic and brave an army
as ever answered the call of any country. Men
abandoned their vocations and volunteered to
follow the flag till it was honored on every
spot of American soil. The firing on Sumter
had aroused the patriotism of the Nation; and
the West, with characteristic enthusiasm, was
almost to a man ready for any service any-
where. In a few weeks regiments were raised
and rendezvoused. Their first assignment of
equipment was made in a hurry, and they
were of so many shades in color that they
could hardly be said to be in uniform. The
muskets were obsolete in pattern, and the
ammunition of such different caliber that it
was with difficulty that a regiment could be
supplied with "40 rounds" at one time.
Many of the men had never been out of their
native County, or away from home enough to
catch the measles. On one occasion 500 of the
31st Ill.—one of the finest regiments in the
brigade encamped in and around Cairo—were
in the hospital with that disease.The equinoctial storm of September was suc-
ceeded by continuous downpours, until the
streams were swollen and the whole adjacent
country submerged. Cairo, but for the levee
that encircled almost the whole city like the
walls of Jerusalem, would have been inun-
dated. As it was, the seep-water stood in great
lakes on the low ground, within the walls, and
the whole city was a perfect quagmire, through
which it was almost impossible for pedestrian,
equestrian or vehicle to pass. On some of the
streets the wooden sidewalks were raised on
trellis-work to a level with the levee. But
these were inadequate for the accommodation
of the great number of troops encamped and
constantly arriving. Ludicrous scenes, begar-
ing description, are recalled of the dilemma of
regiments essaying to march from the depot to
the higher ground on the outskirts of the city.
The men would become fastened tightly in the
mud-like mud, and would only extricate
themselves after the most desperate struggle;
first one foot and then the other sinking deeper
and deeper in the black, sticky bog of the
streets. Once the writer ventured to try to go
to the headquarters of the 31st regiment, be-
yond the terminus of the sidewalk, and was soon
firmly PLANTEDin the treacherous soil, and by no amount
of effort could ever have gotten out. After strug-
gling desperately and realizing that the bottom
was faithless and the situation mortifying
and uncomfortable in the highest degree, I
waited despairingly for deliverance. The gal-
lant 55th Ill. came along. Their superb Colo-
nel seeing a woman in such a deplorable po-
sition offered her rescue. Flung were the words
of grateful acceptance that could be spoken in
confusion and embarrassment, when he li-
cally pulled me out of the mire and carried
me to the sidewalk, leaving both shoes lost to
sight in the depths to which I had sunk in my
attempts to get out myself. Hastily thanking
the then unknown benefactor, I ran to my
quarters, hoping to escape recognition. After-
ward, at Memphis, Tenn., when the troops
were preparing for the Vicksburg campaign, I
met Gen. Malby, and he at once recognized
me and told with much delight and wag-
gery of his saving me from a muddy death, to the
amusement of Gen. Logan and the friends
around the headquarters campfire.

OFF FOR BATTLE.

For weeks the army endured the discomforts
of the situation, impatient for orders to march,
no matter where, so they could leave that in-
hospitable place. Finally they were grati-
fied by orders to embark on the transports,
and soon saw they were to follow the lead of
the gunboats down the Mississippi River. At
once they concluded that Columbus, the Con-
federate stronghold on the Kentucky side, a
few miles below, was their destination, and
were much surprised when they were landed
on the Missouri shore and ordered to move for-
ward and attack the Confederate garrison at
Belmont.Very few knew of the existence of this camp
or of its strength. But, confident of victory in
any engagement, these dauntless Western
troops, though many of them were not more
than six weeks in the service, were eager for
their haste to make the attack. Arriving at
the camp early in the morning, just as the Con-
federates were about breaking camp, they were
soon hotly engaged, and no veterans of the war
ever beheld with more intrepidity than did
these raw troops of Iowa and Illinois in their
heroic dash upon the enemy, whom they drove
back at least a quarter of a mile beyond the
camp. Pushing forward at the command of
officers whose voices could be heard above the
roar of battle urging their men to deeds of hero-
ism, steadily contesting every step, the enemy
fell back. Our troops, wild with excitement
over their victory in this their first battle, be-
gan to dispose of the untouched breakfast left
by the enemy. Some, mounting stumps, began
harranguing, while others, with their cheering,
made the scene one of the wildest confusion.
Cooler heads felt that the enemy, hearing the
noise and huzzing, would return easily and
would certainly be sent from Columbus across
the river below, and were trying to restore order
and reform them in line of battle, when the
whizzing of shot and shell came shrieking from
the heavy guns at Columbus, warned them all
was not over yet. Hastily setting fire to the
camp and taking up the dead, wounded and
prisoners, they prepared to return to the trans-
ports, having destroyed this outpost of the en-
emy. But, seeing from Columbus what had
been done, the rebels had

HASTILY THROWN REINFORCEMENTS

across the river and drawn them up in line of
battle between the transports and their boats an-
chored above. Gen. Logan, seeing the situa-
tion, ordered the colors of his dauntless regi-
ment—the 31st Ill.—to be brought to the front.
He led them directly for the enemy, telling
Gen. McClelland that he proposed to "cut his
way through to the boats." Inspired by his dar-
ing, every man was ready to hew his way through
all obstacles. On they went, and though by
this time the enemy greatly outnumbered the
weary little army, they met them and fiercely
fought their way through, though the shot and
shell fell like rain about them.Nearing the river shore the gunboats were
able to pour a heavy fire over our troops into
the enemy's lines, holding them back till the last
man was safely re-embarked. Numbers were
the deeds of daring of that day, and sad were
many hearts over those who fell, like the brave
Col. Dougherty, of the 22d Ill.

All day long I

HEARD THE CANNONADING

and knew the conflict was on, and wearily and
anxiously paced to and fro on the levee at Cairo,
after the firing had ceased, till early dawn,
hoping and watching for the light of the steam-
ers returning with their human cargo, not
knowing what tidings were in store for me, and
I can never forget with what breathless an-
xiety we watched the lights from the first

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sight in the depths to which I had sunk in my
attempts to get out myself. Hastily thanking
the then unknown benefactor, I ran to my
quarters, hoping to escape recognition. After-
ward, at Memphis, Tenn., when the troops
were preparing for the Vicksburg campaign, I
met Gen. Malby, and he at once recognized
me and told with much delight and wag-
gery of his saving me from a muddy death, to the
amusement of Gen. Logan and the friends
around the headquarters campfire.

OFF FOR BATTLE.

For weeks the army endured the discomforts
of the situation, impatient for orders to march,
no matter where, so they could leave that in-
hospitable place. Finally they were grati-
fied by orders to embark on the transports,
and soon saw they were to follow the lead of
the gunboats down the Mississippi River. At
once they concluded that Columbus, the Con-
federate stronghold on the Kentucky side, a
few miles below, was their destination, and
were much surprised when they were landed
on the Missouri shore and ordered to move for-
ward and attack the Confederate garrison at
Belmont.Very few knew of the existence of this camp
or of its strength. But, confident of victory in
any engagement, these dauntless Western
troops, though many of them were not more
than six weeks in the service, were eager for
their haste to make the attack. Arriving at
the camp early in the morning, just as the Con-
federates were about breaking camp, they were
soon hotly engaged, and no veterans of the war
ever beheld with more intrepidity than did
these raw troops of Iowa and Illinois in their
heroic dash upon the enemy, whom they drove
back at least a quarter of a mile beyond the
camp. Pushing forward at the command of
officers whose voices could be heard above the
roar of battle urging their men to deeds of hero-
ism, steadily contesting every step, the enemy
fell back. Our troops, wild with excitement
over their victory in this their first battle, be-
gan to dispose of the untouched breakfast left
by the enemy. Some, mounting stumps, began
harranguing, while others, with their cheering,
made the scene one of the wildest confusion.
Cooler heads felt that the enemy, hearing the
noise and huzzing, would return easily and
would certainly be sent from Columbus across
the river below, and were trying to restore order
and reform them in line of battle, when the
whizzing of shot and shell came shrieking from
the heavy guns at Columbus, warned them all
was not over yet. Hastily setting fire to the
camp and taking up the dead, wounded and
prisoners, they prepared to return to the trans-
ports, having destroyed this outpost of the en-
emy. But, seeing from Columbus what had
been done, the rebels had

HASTILY THROWN REINFORCEMENTS

across the river and drawn them up in line of
battle between the transports and their boats an-
chored above. Gen. Logan, seeing the situa-
tion, ordered the colors of his dauntless regi-
ment—the 31st Ill